

# YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

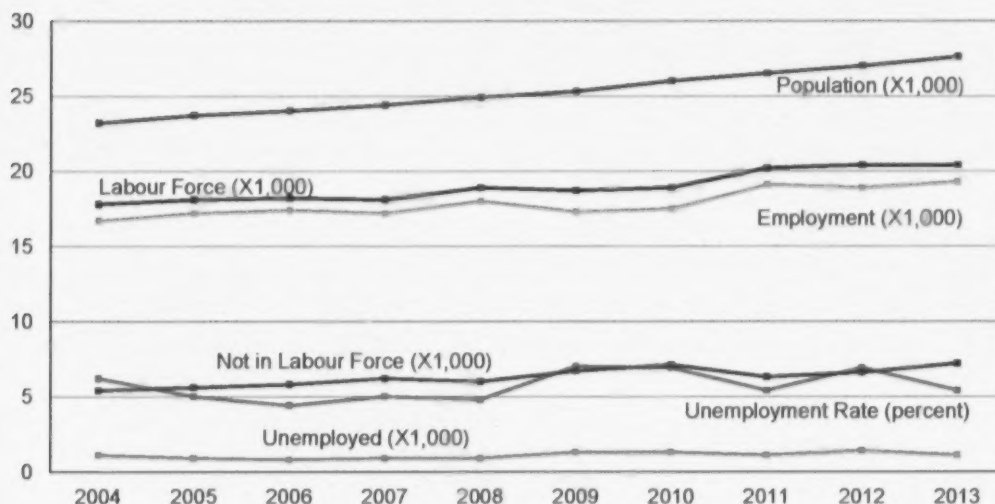
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## Yukon Employment Annual Review 2013

### Highlights:

- Yukon's 2013 unemployment rate (5.4%) decreased by 1.5 percentage points compared to 2012 (6.9%).
- Compared to 2012 figures, Yukon's labour force remained unchanged at 20,400 in 2013, the number of employed increased by 400 to 19,300 and the number of unemployed decreased by 300 to 1,100.

### Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2004 to 2013



Source:  
Statistics Canada,  
CANSIM 282-0055.

Between 2004 and 2013, Yukon's annual population increased steadily, while the labour force and employment had overall increasing trends. During this period, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 7.0% in 2009 to a low of 4.4% in 2006.

In 2013, the population aged 15 years and over (27,600) and employment (19,300) reached new peaks, while the labour force (20,400) remained at the record-high level of 2012.

The annual labour force of 20,400 was comprised of 19,300 employed workers (an increase of 400, or 2.1%, over 2012) and 1,100 unemployed workers (a decrease of 300, or 21.4%, compared to 2012). These figures translate into a decrease of 1.5 percentage points in the annual unemployment rate, from 6.9% in 2012 to 5.4% in 2013. Yukon's unemployment rate (5.4%) was 1.7 percentage points lower than the national average (7.1%) in 2013 and for the tenth consecutive year, it was lower than Canada's unemployment rate.

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*This report contains annual information derived from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. It serves as a comprehensive data source in addition to the Yukon Bureau of Statistics' monthly 'Yukon Employment Report'.*

## Labour Force Characteristics by Occupation, Yukon, 2013

	Labour Force Employed	
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>19,300</b>
Management occupations	2,000	2,000
Senior management occupations	200	200
Other management occupations	1,900	1,900
Business, finance and administrative occupations	3,600	3,500
Professional occupations in business and finance	500	500
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	1,300	1,300
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	1,800	1,600
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,300	1,200
Health occupations	900	800
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	500	500
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	300	300
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	3,100	3,000
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	2,400	2,300
Teachers and professors	700	700
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	600	500
Sales and service occupations	4,600	4,400
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists,	200	200
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	900	800
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	700	700
Occupation in protective services	400	300
Childcare and home support workers	400	400
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and	2,200	2,000
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,300	3,000
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	500	500
Construction trades	600	600
Other trades occupations	1,100	1,000
Transport and equipment operators	800	700
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	400	300
Occupations unique to primary industry	500	400
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	300	300
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	200	200
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	..	..
Unclassified occupations	200	..

.. = data suppressed for confidentiality.

Note: Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Average Hourly Wage Rate, Yukon and Canada, 2004 to 2013 (does not include self-employed workers)

Yukon's average hourly wage rate was \$27.93 in 2013. This is an increase of \$0.14, or 0.5%, compared to 2012. Canada's hourly wage rate was \$24.15 in 2013, an increase of \$0.50, or 2.1%, compared 2012.

In 2013, Yukon's average hourly wage rate was \$3.78, or 15.7%, higher than the national average.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0070 and Custom data table.



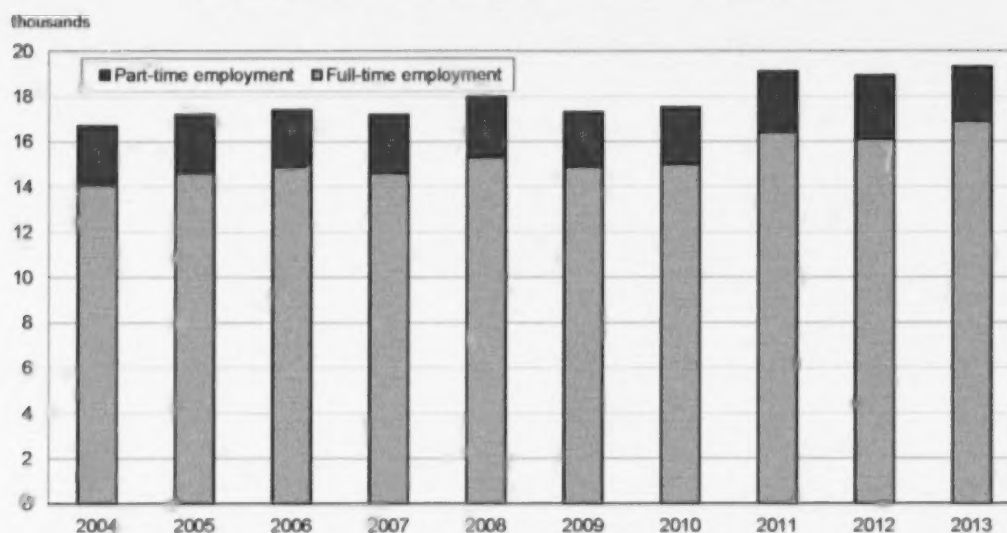
# **Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation and Age Group, Yukon, 2013**

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)		Age Groups			
		15 +	15-24	25-54	55+
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>2,800</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>27.93</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>29.79</b>
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>300</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>34.75</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35.56</b>	<b>..</b>
Senior management occupations	Number of Employees	200	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
Other management occupations	Number of Employees	1,200	..	1,000	200
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	35.23	..	36.13	..
<b>Business, finance and administrative occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>500</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>27.34</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27.86</b>	<b>30.09</b>
Professional occupations in business and finance	Number of Employees	400	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	33.54	..	..	..
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	Number of Employees	1,000	..	900	200
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	30.68	..	29.52	..
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	Number of Employees	1,600	300	1,100	200
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	23.40	..	24.64	..
<b>Natural and applied sciences and related occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>35.81</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35.20</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Health occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35.83</b>	<b>..</b>
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Number of Employees	400	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
<b>Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>400</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>33.34</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>33.61</b>	<b>35.09</b>
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	Number of Employees	2,000	..	1,600	300
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	31.79	..	32.08	33.48
Teachers and professors	Number of Employees	700	..	600	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	37.62	..	37.74	..
<b>Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>700</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>20.91</b>	<b>22.38</b>
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	Number of Employees	..	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	Number of Employees	800	300	300	200
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	19.00	..	..	..
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	Number of Employees	700	200	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	18.18	..	18.87	..
Occupation in protective services	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
Childcare and home support workers	Number of Employees	400	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	21.00	..	..	..
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	Number of Employees	1,700	600	900	200
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	18.18	14.84	19.92	..
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>400</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>27.74</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>29.44</b>	<b>28.66</b>
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	Number of Employees	300	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
Construction trades	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	..	..	..	..
Other trades occupations	Number of Employees	700	..	600	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	30.09	..	31.61	..
Transport and equipment operators	Number of Employees	600	..	300	200
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	25.00	..	..	..
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	22.24	..	..	..
<b>Occupations unique to primary industry</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. data suppressed for confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

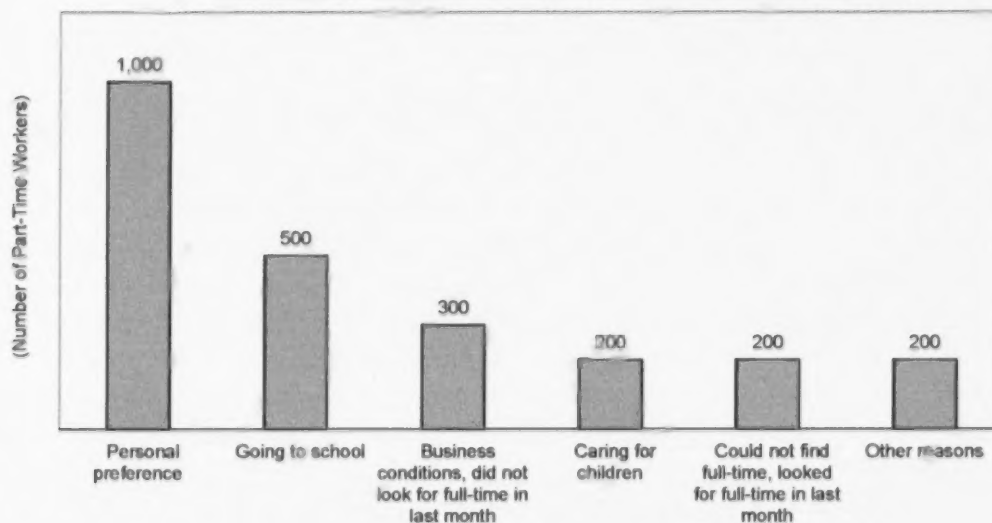
### Type of Employment, Yukon, 2004 to 2013



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0055.

In 2013, there were 16,900 (87.6%) full-time workers and 2,400 (12.4%) part-time workers in Yukon. Over the last ten years (2004 to 2013), the proportion of part-time workers averaged at 14.4%. In comparison, the proportion of part-time workers in Canada in 2013 was 18.9%, slightly higher than the average proportion of part-time workers (18.7%) between 2004 and 2013. Yukon had the second lowest proportion (12.4%) of part-time workers in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (10.2%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.4%).

### Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2013



Source:  
Statistics Canada,  
Custom data table.

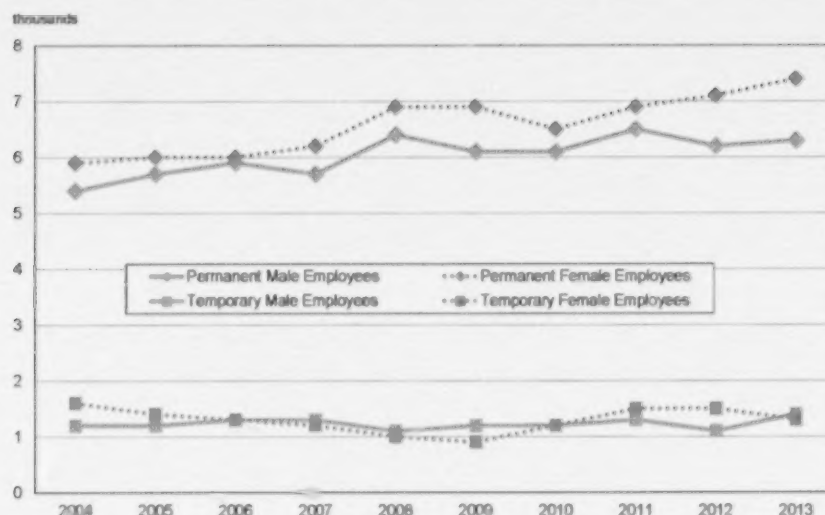
Of Yukon's 2,400 part-time workers in 2013, the following reasons were stated as their main reason for working part-time: 41.7% stated personal preference; 20.8% were going to school; 12.5% cited business conditions (they did not look for full-time work in the last month); 8.3% were caring for children; 8.3% could not find a full-time job (had looked for full-time jobs in the last month); and 8.3% indicated other\* reasons.

\*Other reasons may include: own illness, other personal or family responsibilities, other voluntary, did not look for full-time jobs in last month and/or business conditions (looked for full-time jobs in last month).



## Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, Yukon, 2004 to 2013

Source:  
Statistics Canada,  
CANSIM 282-0080  
and Custom data table.

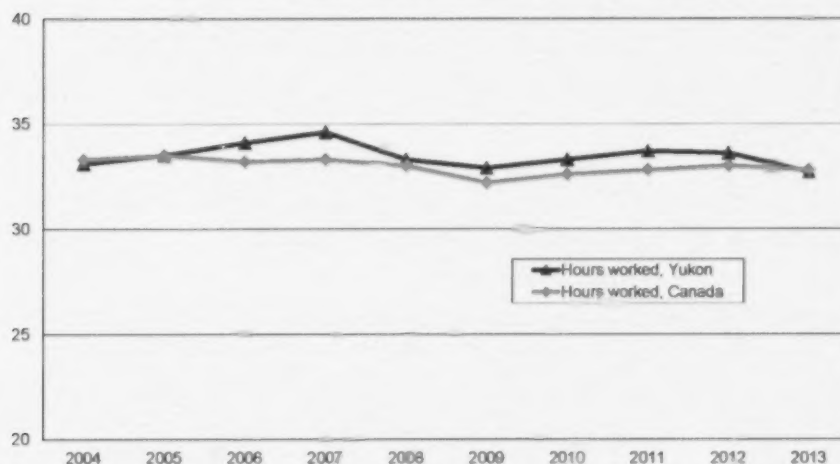


In 2013, of the 16,400 employees in Yukon, 13,700 (83.5%) were permanent and 2,700 (16.5%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.6% of employees were permanent in 2013 and 13.4% were temporary.

Out of 13,700 permanent Yukon employees, 1,500 (10.9%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,800 (71.5%) aged 25-54; and 2,400 (17.5%) were 55 and over. Of the 2,700 temporary Yukon employees, 700 (25.9%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,600 (59.3%) aged 25-54; and 400 (14.8%) were 55 and over.

Of the 13,700 permanent employees, 6,300 (46.0%) were male and 7,400 (54.0%) were female. Of the 2,700 temporary employees, 1,400 (51.9%) were male and 1,300 (48.1%) were female.

## Average Actual Hours Worked, Yukon, 2004 to 2013



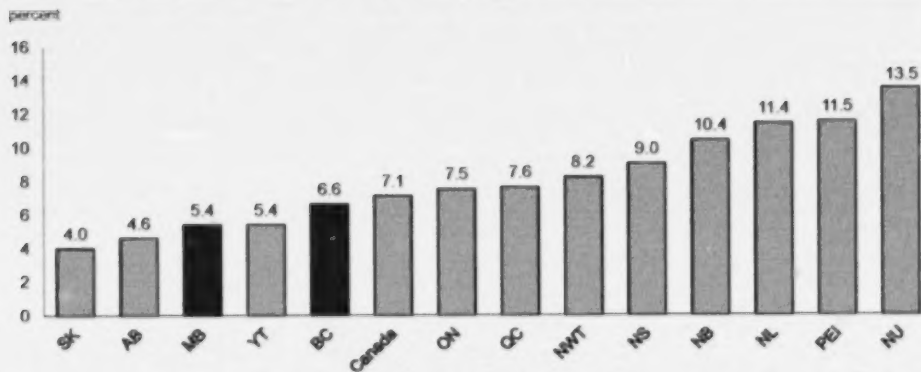
Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job by the number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

Source: Statistics Canada,  
CANSIM 282-0026 and  
Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked was 32.7 hours per week in 2013. *Occupations unique to primary industry* reported the highest average hours worked, at 45.5 hours per week. *Childcare and home support workers* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 22.8 hours per week.

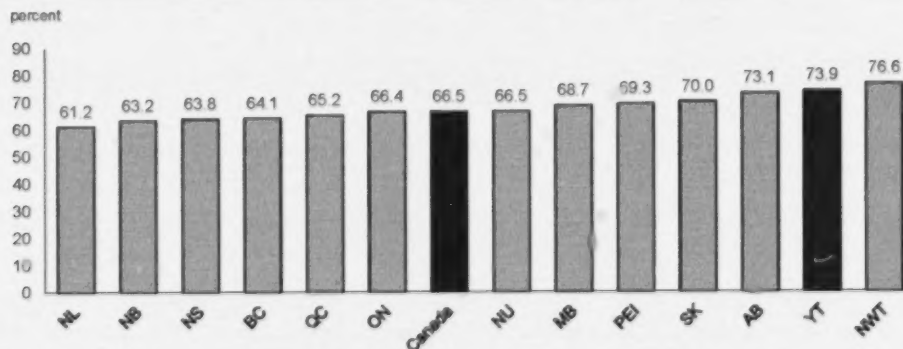
Canada's average actual hours worked in 2013 was 32.8 hours per week. *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation occupations* reported the highest average hours worked, at 41.4 hours per week, while *Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 26.2 hours per week.

### Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2013



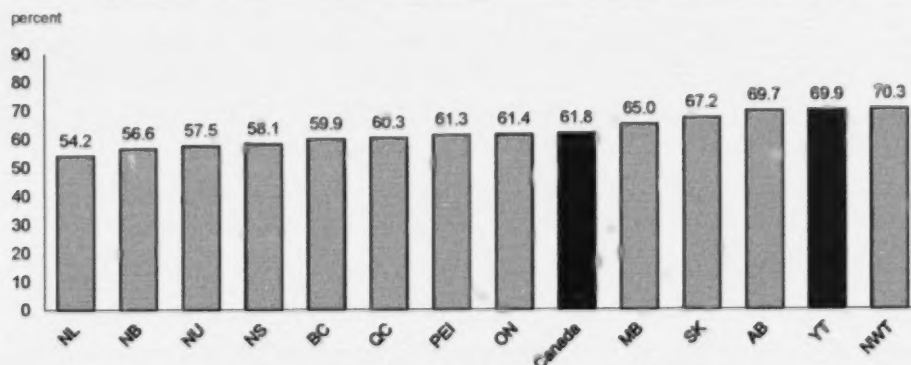
Yukon's 2013 unemployment rate of 5.4% was tied with Manitoba for the third lowest in Canada, marking the tenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2004 to 2013), was 5.7% in Yukon and 7.0% in Canada.

### Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2013



In 2013, Yukon's participation rate was the second highest in Canada at 73.9%. Yukon's participation rate over the past ten years (2004 to 2013) averaged at 75.1%, higher than all other provinces and territories with the exception of the Northwest Territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 67.1%.

### Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2013

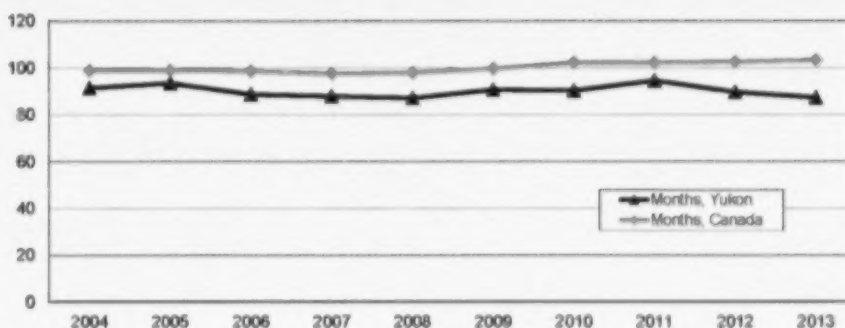


In 2013, Yukon's participation rate was the second highest in Canada at 69.9%. Yukon's participation rate over the past ten years (2004 to 2013) averaged at 70.8%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 62.3%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0055.

## Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2004 to 2013

Yukon's average job tenure in 2013 was 87.3 months (about 7.3 years), 2.6% lower than in 2012. Canada's average job tenure in 2013 was 103.3 months (about 8.6 years), 0.7% higher than the average tenure in 2012.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0038 and Custom data table.

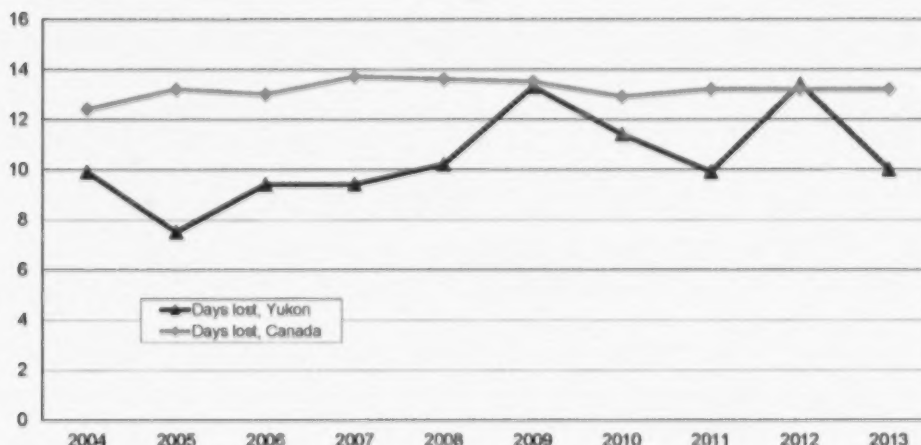
Yukon Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation occupations had

the longest job tenure in 2013 at 146.0 months, or just over 12 years, followed by *Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses* (145.2 months or about 12.1 years) and *Teachers and professors* (133.9 months or about 11.2 years). *Chefs and cooks and occupations in food and beverage services, including supervisors* had the shortest job tenure at 41.4 months (about 3.5 years) in 2013 followed by *Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors* (55.1 months or about 4.6 years), and *Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors* (58.4 months or about 4.9 years).

Overall, Yukon females reported higher job tenure in 2013 (88.5 months or about 7.4 years) than males (87.1 months or about 7.3 years).

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

## Average Annual Days Lost for Personal Reasons, Canada and Yukon, 2004 to 2013

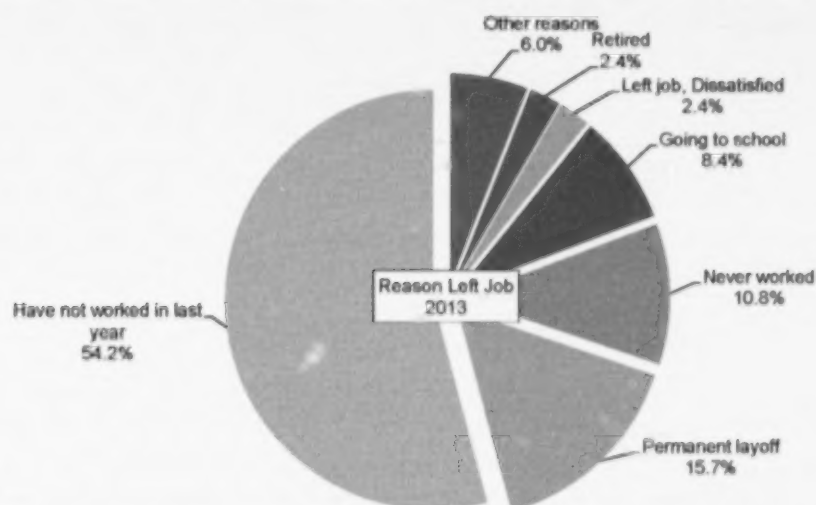


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0030 and Custom data table.

Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

In Canada, an average of 13.2 days were lost per worker for personal reasons in 2013, while in Yukon, an average of 10.0 days were lost per worker for personal reasons. The 2013 Yukon average is comprised of 5.8 days lost due to own illness or disability, (4.5 days for men and 7.0 days for women) and 4.3 days lost to family responsibilities and maternity leave.

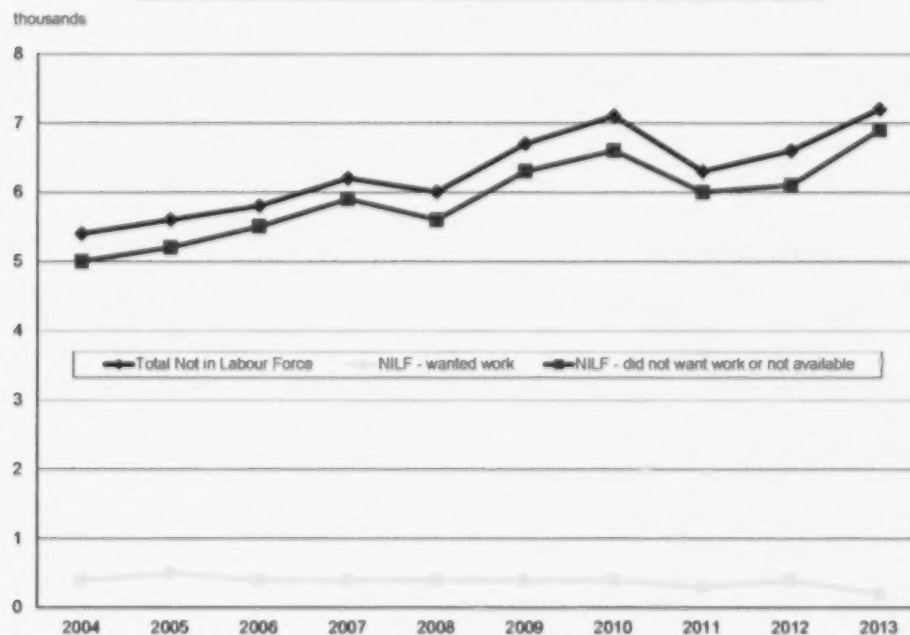
## Reasons for Leaving Last Job (unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2013



Source:  
Statistics Canada,  
Custom data table.

Of the 8,300 persons without a job in 2013 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,400 *had not worked* in the last year or had never worked (4,500 and 900 respectively). Of the 2,900 who *had worked* in the previous 12 months, 1,400 lost their job by permanent or temporary layoff, 700 left their job to attend school, 200 left citing dissatisfaction, 200 retired and the remaining 400 left for other reasons which may include: own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, etc.

## Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2004 to 2013



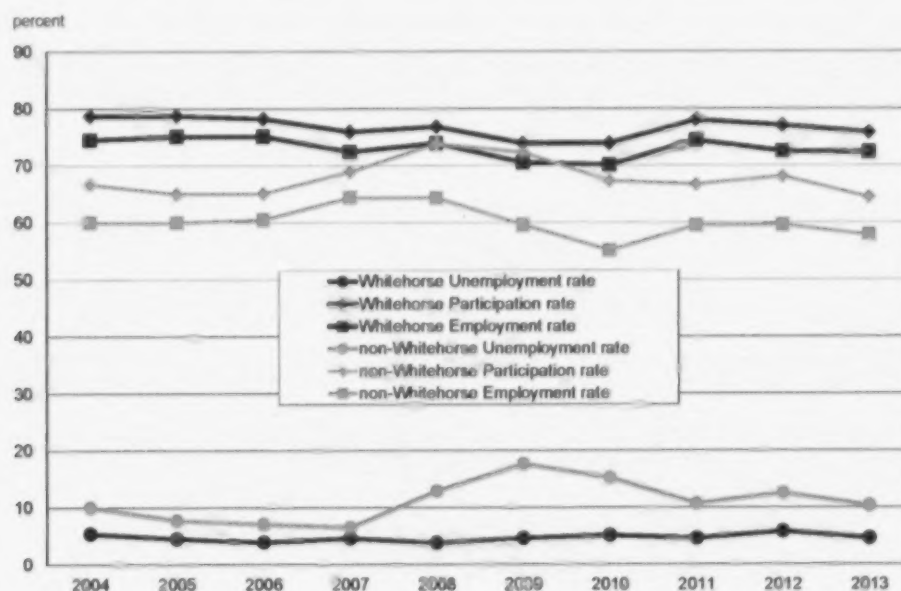
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

In 2013, of the 7,200 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,900 did not want work or were not available, and 200 did want work. The reason for not looking for work was asked to those who wanted work but did not search for a job. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family, school, awaiting recall/reply, discouraged (believed no suitable work was available), etc.



# Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2013

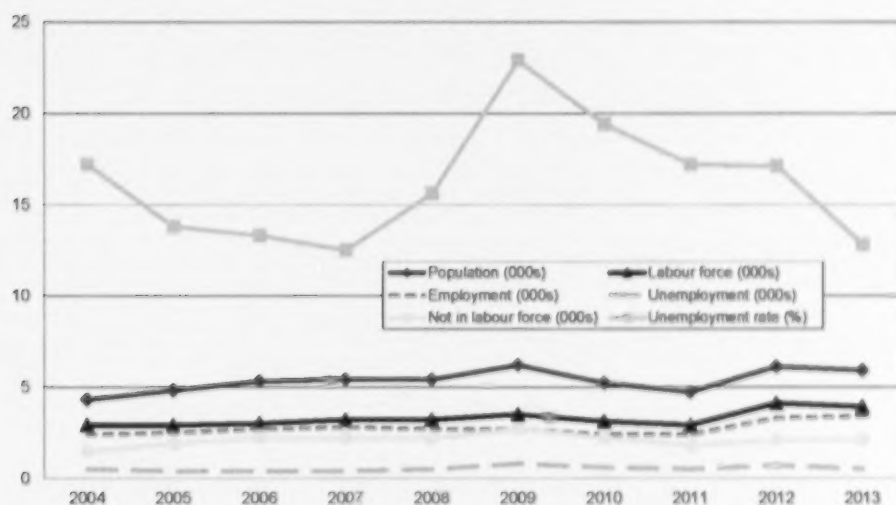
		Whitehorse				Rural Yukon			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	Both Sexes	23,100	3,500	13,300	6,300	4,500	800	2,200	1,500
	Males	11,500	1,700	6,400	3,300	2,300	400	1,100	800
	Females	11,600	1,700	6,900	3,000	2,200	400	1,100	700
Labour force	Both Sexes	17,500	2,100	12,000	3,300	2,900	400	1,800	800
	Males	8,900	1,100	5,900	1,900	1,400	200	900	300
	Females	8,500	1,000	6,100	1,500	1,500	200	900	400
Employment	Both Sexes	16,700	1,900	11,500	3,200	2,600	300	1,600	700
	Males	8,400	1,000	5,600	1,800	1,200	..	800	300
	Females	8,200	900	5,900	1,400	1,400	200	800	400
Full-time	Both Sexes	14,600	1,300	10,800	2,500	2,200	300	1,400	600
	Males	7,500	800	5,300	1,500	1,100	..	700	300
	Females	7,100	500	5,500	1,100	1,200	200	700	300
Part-time	Both Sexes	2,000	600	800	700	400	..	200	..
	Males	900	300	300	300	..	..	..	..
	Females	1,100	400	400	300	300	..	..	..
Unemployment	Both Sexes	800	200	500	..	300	..	200	..
	Males	500	..	400	..	200	..	..	..
	Females	300	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Not in labour force	Both Sexes	5,600	1,400	1,300	3,000	1,500	400	400	700
	Males	2,600	600	500	1,500	900	200	200	500
	Females	3,100	800	800	1,600	600	200	200	300
Unemployment rate (%)	Both Sexes	4.6	9.5	4.2	..	10.3	..	11.1	..
	Males	5.6	..	6.8	..	14.3	..	..	..
	Females	3.5	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Participation rate (%)	Both Sexes	75.8	60.0	90.2	52.4	64.4	50.0	81.8	53.3
	Males	77.4	64.7	92.2	57.6	60.9	50.0	81.8	37.5
	Females	73.3	58.8	88.4	50.0	68.2	50.0	81.8	57.1
Employment rate (%)	Both Sexes	72.3	54.3	86.5	50.8	57.8	37.5	72.7	46.7
	Males	73.0	58.8	87.5	54.5	52.2	..	72.7	37.5
	Females	70.7	52.9	85.5	46.7	63.6	50.0	72.7	57.1



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2004 to 2013

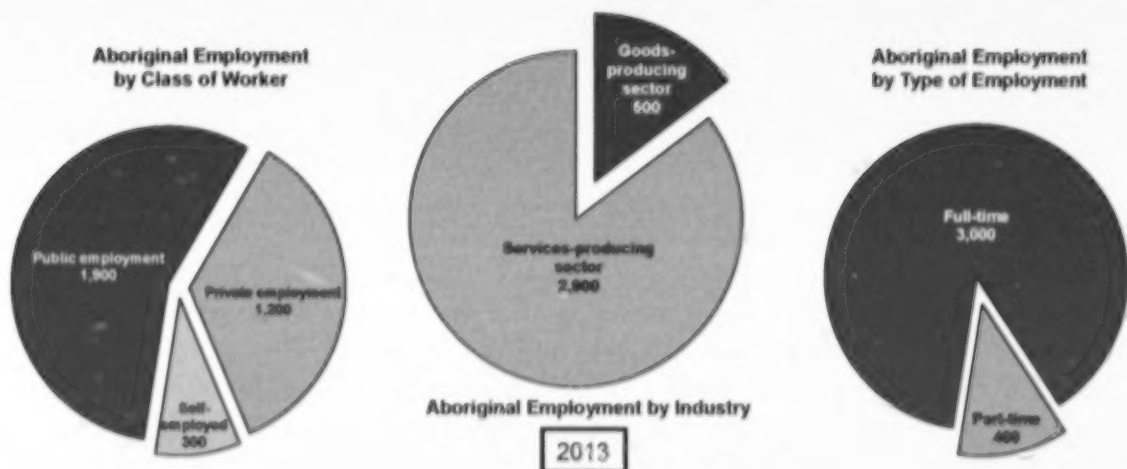
Note: Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.



	Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Population	27,000	27,600	6,100	5,900	20,800	21,600
Labour force	20,400	20,400	4,100	3,900	16,300	16,500
Employment	18,900	19,300	3,300	3,400	15,600	15,900
Full-time employment	16,100	16,900	2,800	3,000	13,300	13,900
Part-time employment	2,800	2,400	500	400	2,300	2,000
Unemployment	1,400	1,100	700	500	700	600
Not in labour force	6,600	7,200	2,100	2,100	4,500	5,100
Unemployment rate	6.9%	5.4%	17.1%	12.8%	4.3%	3.6%
Participation rate	75.6%	73.9%	67.2%	66.1%	78.4%	76.4%
Employment rate	70.0%	69.9%	54.1%	57.6%	75.0%	73.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

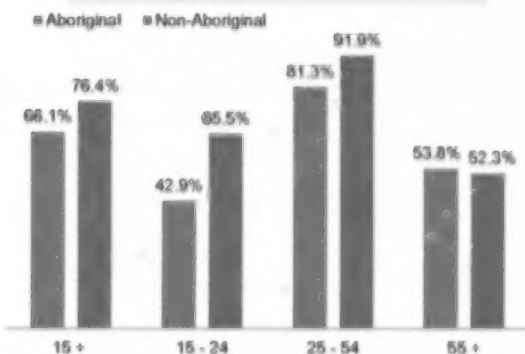
- In 2013, the Labour Force Survey in Yukon indicated a decrease of 200 people amongst the Aboriginal population (-3.3%) as well as in the Aboriginal labour force (-4.9%) compared to 2012. The number of non-aboriginal people registered an increase of 800 (+3.8%) and the labour force increased by 200 (+1.2%).
- Comparing 2013 to 2012, the number of employed Aboriginals increased by 100 (+3.0%). The number of employed non-aboriginals increased by 300 (+1.9%) over this time period.
- Unemployment amongst Aboriginals went down from 700 in 2012 to 500 in 2013 representing a 28.6% decrease. Non-aboriginal unemployment decreased by 100, or 14.3%, during the same time period.
- The Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 4.3 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 from 17.1% to 12.8%. The non-aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 4.3% to 3.6%.
- In 2013, the participation rate of the Aboriginals in Yukon decreased to 66.1% from 67.2% in 2012. The non-aboriginal participation rate decreased from 78.4% in 2012 to 76.4% in 2013.
- The employment rate in 2013 amongst the Aboriginals was 57.6%, an increase of 3.5 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-aboriginals decreased 1.4 percentage points from 2012.



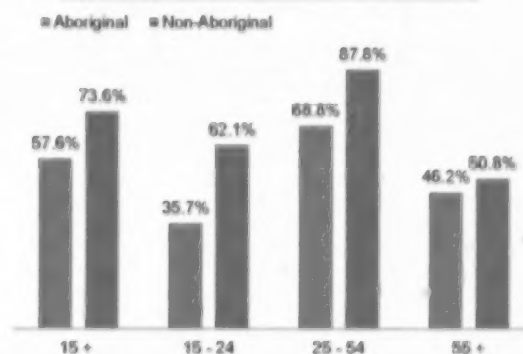
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2013, of the 3,400 employed Yukon Aboriginals, 55.9% were working in the public sector (federal government, Government of Yukon, municipal governments or First Nation governments) and 35.3% were private sector employees. The remaining 8.8% were self-employed. In comparison, non-aboriginal Yukoners reported 37.1% employment in the public sector, 46.5% were private sector employees, and the remaining 16.4% were self-employed.
- In 2013, 85.3% of employed Aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *public administration, health care and social assistance, trade, and educational services* industries. Of the employed Aboriginals, 14.7% were working in the *goods-producing sector*, primarily in *construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-aboriginals, 85.5% was working in the services-producing sector and 14.5% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2013, 88.2% of employed Aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 87.2% of non-aboriginals.

#### Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2013



#### Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2013



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2013 to 2012, the participation rate for Aboriginals decreased by 18.6 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, increased by 6.3 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years and increased by 7.6 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for non-Aboriginals decreased by 5.5 percentage points, increased by 0.4 percentage points, and decreased by 3.4 percentage points for respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Aboriginal population who were employed in 2013 (57.6%), was 14.1 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2009 rate of 43.5%). The non-Aboriginal employment rate has only varied by 0.7 percentage points over the same period with 2013 rate at 73.6%.

## Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

## Definitions:

### 1. Employment

*Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job and were absent from work.*

### 2. Employment rate

*Also referred to as "employment/population ratio", it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

### 3. Unemployment

*Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.*

### 4. Unemployment rate

*The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.*

### 5. Labour force

*The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.*

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

***For the Labour Force Survey in Yukon, estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.***

### 6. Not in the labour force

*Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.*

### 7. Participation rate

*The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

### 8. Goods-Producing Industries

*Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry, fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).*

### 9. Service-Producing Industries

*Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.*

**Yukon**  
Executive Council Office  
Bureau of Statistics

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